

THE NEWS.

John Jones, aged seventy years, of Pottstown, Pa., was hanged on May 10, by the Pecos Company, has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000, for the development and exploration of the agricultural and mineral resources in the valley of the Pecos river in New Mexico and Texas. Failure of the air brakes to work caused the wreck of a passenger train on the Big Four, near Lafayette, Ind., and a number of persons were killed and injured.

The Iron Finishers' Union met at Youngstown, O., decided not to return to the Amalgamated Association. Charles Rowland's machine shop, at Greenpoint, L. I., was burned. Loss, \$50,000.—Herman and Hugo Bohm, exhibitors of art goods in the Vienna department of the World's Fair, were arrested on the charge of selling articles in their exhibit that had been admitted free of duty.—Mrs. Ida Hill, who eloped from her husband's home, in Kingsland, N. J., with William Taylor, died at the Putnam House, in New York.—A letter from Concepcion, Chili, says that Frank Mathewson was killed by a Chilean mob.

A revolution has broken out in Nicaragua and the insurgents have taken Granada.—E. L. Blakeley, one of the ablest and most prominent criminal lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Montrose.—George C. Miller shot his wife and killed himself in Rocks Springs, Wyo.—George Behrens, an Ohio farmer, cut Amanda Miller to pieces and killed himself.—The Prince Edward schooners, Eddy and Ripley, are given up for lost with all on board. The Eddy sailed from Pictou, April 15, and the Ripley sailed just before the big gale of April 26th, and have never been heard of since. They should have reached their destination the day after sailing.—Captain Monroe Irving, well-known all over the Eastern provinces in connection with the iceboat service between Prince Edward Islands and the mainland, and three others were drowned at Bell's Point, Cape Travers, by the swamping of their boat. The other victims were Captain Irving's son and men named Myers and McDonald.—William Winants Thomas died in Elizabeth, N. J., where he was born in 1816. He was a grandson of Col. Edward Thomas, of the First Essex Regiment, of the New Jersey Revolutionary army. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and in 1840 was appraiser of the port of New York. He was the only surviving delegate to the national convention that nominated Wm. Henry Harrison.

A mob of farmers took James Collins, a horse thief, from the deputy marshal at Sherman, Ky., and lynched him.—A big strike of cabinet makers is threatened in Cincinnati.—Albert Maxwell, the well-known hotel man and proprietor of the Griswold House, died at the Russell House, in Detroit of heart failure. His age was fifty-eight years. During his lifetime Mr. Maxwell had opened various hotels throughout the country.—Governor Flower refused the appeal for executive clemency made on behalf of Carlyle Harris.—The National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, has made an assignment to George A. Burr. Liabilities estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and the assets nominally about the same.—The village of Bailey, twenty-five miles northwest of Grand Rapids, Mich., was almost totally destroyed by fire. An overturned lamp in the store of G. Hirschberg started the blaze, and the fire spread rapidly to the neighboring buildings. The stores of Lindley & Co. and A. W. Fenton and the residence of J. W. Bunker were totally destroyed and several others damaged. The loss will amount to about \$20,000.—Ex-United States Senator J. W. Patterson dropped dead in church at Hanover, N. H.

Affairs in connection with the Sioux City failures partake very much of the color of crookedness.—Near Mitchell, Ind., a sawmill boiler exploded, fatally wounding Francis Baker and seriously wounding three others. The boiler was torn to atoms, throwing lumber for several rods.—The Central Ohio Insurance Company, of Toledo, O., went into the hands of a receiver, Edward Chittenden being appointed. The liabilities are \$100,000 in excess of the assets.—The first box of California cherries for 1893 was shipped from Sacramento to the Duke of Veragua, care of the managers of the California exhibit at the World's Fair.—In Harney Bros' shoe shop, at Lynn, Mass., a pair of kid button shoes were made complete and packed in a carton in fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds. The best previous record was twenty-four minutes. The shoes will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

The Great Lottridge Company's brewery, at Hamilton, Ontario, was entirely gutted by fire. A large quantity of stock was damaged and the machinery rendered useless. The total loss is about \$60,000; fully covered by insurance.—Stonemasons in Easton, Pa., went on strike because they were asked to work ten hours, receiving extra pay.—Mrs. Anna Maria Young, aged ninety-nine years, and the oldest widow drawing a Revolutionary war pension, died in Easton, Pa.—The electric powerhouse in Louisville, Ky., was burned. The loss will aggregate \$300,000, with good insurance. Falling waters were supposed to have crushed a number of persons, but it proved to be a mistake.—The Erie Canal has been opened and a grain blockade at Buffalo arrested.—C. G. Care, of Battle Creek, Mich., inventor and patentee of the advanced threshing, died at the Alma Sanitarium, where he was receiving treatment for paralysis.—Six bandits held up passengers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas south-bound passenger train and robbed them of \$2,000.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The British Steamship Khiva, Crowded with Pilgrims, Burned.

The destruction is reported of the British steamship Khiva off the Arabian coast, probably with an appalling loss of life. The Khiva sailed from Bombay on April 12, carrying a large number of Mohammedans, bound as pilgrims to Mecca. The pilgrims were so numerous that they crowded the vessel, taking up all available room.

It is learned that the Khiva was burned off Ras (Cape) Marbet, on the coast of Arabia. Of the great number on board 900 are said to have been saved, the others perishing in the sea or the flames which consumed the vessel. The details of the event are yet lacking.

THE FAIR OPEN.

President Cleveland Speaks and Starts the Machinery.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

America Asks No Allowance on the Score of Youth.

In the presence of people from every country and clime, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, high officials of the great states, the diplomats and representatives of foreign nations, and a vast concourse of American citizens, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Monday, pressed the button which released the great mechanical forces of the Columbian exposition. At once a heavy salute from the guns of the United States ship Andrew Johnson, pealed forth the nation's greeting, and 700 flags were released to the breeze while a great wave of music pealed forth. Thus was the great exposition formally thrown open to the world.

It was no ideal day which broke, Monday morning. Clouds and fog made the morning a dismal one, but the rain had ceased. Mud was everywhere, however, the heavy rains of Sunday having put the streets in very poor condition.

Fair officials were up at daylight. They declared, rain or shine, the exercises would

States senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward. He prayed for about ten minutes, but what he said could scarcely be heard, owing to the confused murmur of voices in the vast crowd. Following came Miss Jessie Conthout, a Chicago elocutionist, who recited W. A. Croft's poem, "The Prophecy," composed for the occasion. It tells in beautiful lines of the voyage of Columbus, the doubts and fears of his crew, all of which Columbus overcame.

The orchestra rendered the Rienzle overture by Wagner, and the director-general stepped forward, first bowing to the President and then to the assemblage. He delivered a lengthy address, which was to a great extent a history of the great exposition and a tribute to the master minds national and local. The address, which created the great buildings, the national and local, also came in for their share of praise. The foreign nations were complimented for their magnificent displays. Turning to the President, Mr. Davis, concluded thus:

"It only remains for you to direct that this exposition shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will begin."

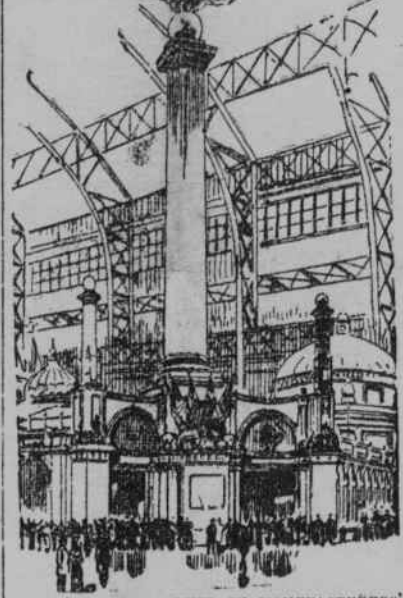
The President arose amid thunders of applause and received the great key from the director-general with which to start the machinery. He then read his speech.

The President said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowances on the score of youth."

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulating of the best impulses of our citizens, led to a realization of the national destiny which our fair promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us, to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted, greater than ours

ing. Women who stood in the great throng at the administration building indifferent to the eloquence of the Chief Magistrate, breathlessly fought their way through the masses to reach their own Mecca. Women from every corner of the land crowded into the building, endeavoring to adjust their torn dresses and crushed bonnets while waiting for the ceremonies set for 2.30 to be begun. When the hands of the clock began to point to 2.45 they began to grow impatient, but contented themselves with woman's usual silence—gossiping.

Shortly after this the ceremonies committee began to gather on the platform, and soon



UNITED STATES CORNER IN MANUFACTURERS' AND LIBERAL ARTS' BUILDING.

from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweet strains of music arose—the grand march by Jean Ingeborg von Brown, Waldemar Germany—followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hullah. Miss Frances Elliott, of London, England, favored the assembled women with a dramatic vorture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered an address.

A jubilate by Mrs. H. H. A. Beecher, of Boston, was the next feature of the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following distinguished representatives of foreign nations: Spain, Duchess de Veragua; Italy, Countess di Brazza; England, Mrs. Bedford Perceval; Scotland, Ireland, Duchess of Aberdeen, and Russia, Princess Schachoffsky. The program "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

Night Scenes at the Fair.

The splendors of the night outshone the glories of the day. That potent factor, electricity, was displayed in all its brilliancy and rivalled for supremacy the one gleam of noon-day sun that graced the opening ceremonies. The center of attraction was, as during the day, the administration building, and its court of honor, and thither the masses flocked in multitudes.

President Cleveland's departure from the administration building shortly after 9 o'clock was the signal for the day's crowd to leave, and the grounds bore a deserted appearance until nearly 6.30 o'clock. Notwithstanding the chill air which settled over the grounds as the evening grew, people began to gather early, and by the time darkness had enfolded the white city a multitude filled the plaza from the administration building to the peristyle.

The first touch of magic given the night setting of the great scene was a fringe of incandescent lights which surmounted the columns of the peristyle running from music hall to the casino. This was followed a moment later by strips of light which sprang to life on all parts of the administration building. The entire structure was gilded with seams of light running around the top of the pavilions and to the dome. The effect was one of surprising beauty, and was greeted with great applause. Much disappointment was felt later when it was made known that the piece de resistance of the evening's display, the Macmonnies fountain, would not be illuminated. Its two companions were dark also, an undiscovered break in the wires causing a postponement of the display.

Inside the administration building the scene was one of dazzling splendor, the structure from the rotunda to the peak of the splendid dome being a dream of glittering loveliness. Eight bronze columns, from



ENTRANCE TO ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

each of which branched fifty lights, gave forth a flood of splendor from the ground floor. A row of lights surrounded the gallery two stories above, and before the effect of this display could be lost, a similar circle at the base of the great dome caught up the whole against the magnificently decorated dome with an effect never before witnessed in an interior. The crowds gazed in speechless wonderment upon the view and instinctively fell back into the shelter of the pavilions supporting the dome to escape the bewildering spectacle. The scene, while one of intense brilliancy, had withal a remarkably soft effect.

Manufacture, machinery, mines and mining, transportation, and horticulture, were also beautifully illuminated. It was 10 o'clock before the currents were shut off and the crowds left for home.

State Buildings Dedicated.

The Iowa State building was formally dedicated in the presence of a large assemblage of the sons and daughters of the Hawkeye State. The principal addresses were made by Gov. Boies and Secretary of State W. M. Fairland. The Iowa State Band of fifty pieces rendered the music.

The Missouri State building was also dedicated. The dedication speech was by Nathan Frank, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, and short addresses were made by Gov. Stone and Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, of St. George's Episcopal Church in St. Louis.

Opening of the German Exhibit.

The participation of the German empire in the inauguration of the big fair was an elaborate affair, which must be accorded to that country and its representatives. The opening of the World's Columbian Exposition was celebrated by Privy Councillor Wer-

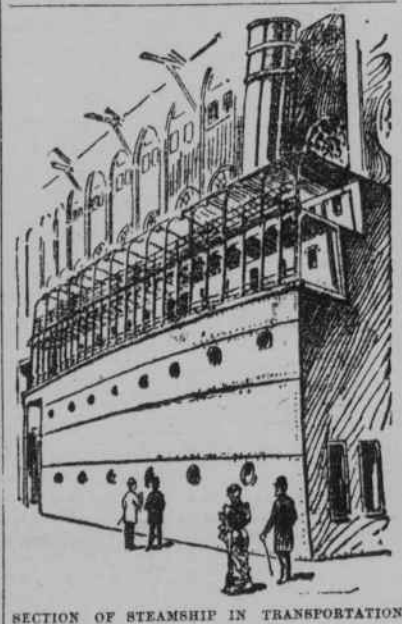
mut, the imperial German commissioner, and his staff in grand style worthy of the occasion of the memorable day and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent state which he has the honor to serve and represent—in fact it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson Park.

The moment Mr. Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion, the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building, on the border of the lake, were brought into action, with the beautiful and melodious tones filling the air with "Gloria, Hallelujah" in honor of the event.

On the platform amid the dignitaries of the fair, Commissioner Wermt and his staff, the whole body comprising forty-four members, attracted no little attention. Herr Wermt, in gala uniform as privy councillor of the German ministry of the interior, and Assistant Commissioner Herr Frantz Bergia, in the cavalry uniform of the Prussian Landwehr, were in sharp contrast with the other members of the commission in civilian dress, a distinguished body of men were the enlightened German professors who constitute the official commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. The gentlemen were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the judges of the United States Supreme Court. Official Ceremony over the United States corner the interior section of the German exhibit in Manufactures Hall.

The Day After.

Bright sunshine and a clear up made the big white World's Fair buildings attractive to look upon, and at the first opening of the gates there was a thin stream of visitors passing through, which swelled to a steady current of humanity as the forenoon wore on. Early callers were considerably jostled and pushed around by the men who were removing the debris and other evidence of the opening, and inside the buildings gangs of laborers were at work unpacking belated exhibits and putting them in place. The roadways, too, were not the most attractive places in the world for the exercise of pedestrianism. Between the sleeping amphitheatres, banked against the administration building and the grand basin, with the giant statue guarding its stony shore line, lay a placid sea of mud, trodden and stirred up by the feet of thousands of people who had gathered there the day before. To the east the graceful curves of the peristyle showed out distinctly against the clear sky overhanging Lake Michigan, and to the south the halls of agriculture and



SECTION OF STEAMSHIP IN TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

mechanic arts showed their cliffs of entablature and smooth columns, all the whiter for the acres of liquid mud stretching away from them.

The great statue of the Republic gave strength and splendor to the whole scene. Under foot a quagmire of all uncleanliness; above, around and on every side light, color, prismatic hues, flags, warmth and beauty. In this condition of affairs it was not strange that the rolling chairs and electric launches were well patronized.

The mud problem will soon be solved, however. Director of Works, Burnham, says that all the roadways will be asphalted by the week. Then the question of clinging mud, there will be a smooth, even surface, which will turn the water into the sewers, and with it whatever mud may accumulate, for the roadways will be flushed every night by the Exposition Fire Department and will be spick and span every morning.

The forenoon crowds of visitors soon learned that most of the buildings were in the hands of the installation people, and most of the attention was devoted to the wooded islands, the battle ship and the Midway Plaisance, where everything is complete. In the latter avenue, which has already been nicknamed "Nigger Row," because of the dark hue of most of its denizens, everything was in full blast from early morning. The Turks, after prayers in the mosque, began the secular occupation of enticing the nimble dollar from the pockets of the ill-fated throng. The dancing girls writhed and pirouetted before gawping crowds of curiosity seekers; the Irish colleens in Lady Aberdeen's village put on their sweetest smiles; the Bahamians granted their approval of the staked forth and exchanged the greetings of the day with their next-door neighbors from the island of Ceylon, and there was a general air of enjoyment, not unmingled with business, pervading the whole thoroughfare.

Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Department of Admission, was an exceedingly busy man and his staff of assistants were equally so. Far into the night they labored to arrive at a correct and close estimate of the attendance at the opening ceremonies. The exact number of people who passed through the gates of the White City will never be known, because thousands of passes



LOGGIA OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

were used by exhibitors, their agents, Fair employees and newspaper men, which were not taken up at the gates, so that the figures as far as they include those people, must be approximated.

The official figures will be out later, as Mr. Tucker is still at work on them, but it was ascertained from semi-official sources that the estimate made by the chief of the Department will fall somewhat far, in the face of the statement made by the Treasurer of the exposition, that the estimate of 600,000 people will be reduced about half, as the count has proceeded so far as to warrant the being in estimated attendance, paid and free, of 300,000. Mr. Tucker and others who talked of

half a million and more based their figures on the supposition that every stockholder who had tickets good for any day of the six months used them open day, and that all persons who held the 125,000 tickets sold in advance used them. The estimate of 100,000 exhibitors, employees, etc., being on the grounds is also excessive.

At 10 o'clock in the morning an orchestra



ONE OF THE ORGANS.

of 80 pieces, under the direction of Adolf Leisinger, gave an open-air concert in the stand in the west end of the plaza. A good crowd was in attendance, and, muffled in overcoats and wraps, listened to a splendid programme. In the afternoon an open-air concert was also well attended, and this feature of the World's Fair promises to be a great success. The display in Electricity building is yet in such shape that it cannot be inspected with any sense of justice to exhibitors or degree of pleasure to the visitors, and the building was closed. It is thought, however, that it will be in a condition to warrant opening in a few days.

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

Provision has been made for the transportation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds.

Fifty Nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

Recently speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

The collection of exhibits in the British section is the largest and most important that has ever been brought together in any international exhibition outside of the United Kingdom.

A tripe that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every nation has been brought together in any international exhibition outside of the United Kingdom.

A Krupp gun weighing 122 tons, the largest piece of artillery in the world, is mounted in a building of its own at Chicago. Herr Krupp will make nothing out of the costly enterprise, but he has placed his sovereignty.

The exhibits are to be considered from the standpoint of numbers the French are strongest. If they are to be judged by the average excellence in art Holland, without doubt, takes the lead among foreign nations.

In the department of natural history New York State takes the lead. The World's Natural Science Museum of Rochester has an exhibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from sponges to man."

It must be understood that the Exposition is a city with a complete government. There are over 30,000 exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments.

The artillery exhibit is a 12-inch naval rifle, thirty-six feet long and weighing fifty tons; a 12-inch naval gun jacket, seventeen feet long and weighing 56,800 pounds; a 12-inch tube that will incase a 12-inch shell; a thirty-eight foot live incase and weighs 69,000 pounds.

There is a building where ladies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred ladies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

Next to the roof of the huge building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts will be the biggest electric search light ever constructed. It has a light of 194,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that to people sixty miles away the light will be nearly as bright as a full moon.

Most interesting in a historical sense are the trophies from the Hohenzollern Museum, loaned to the State Department of the United States Government for exhibition in this section. They have been sent over in the custody of Captain Bessant of the United States Navy. It is the State Department assumes the responsibility for their safe keeping and safe return.

On the steamship pier are moving side walks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step on it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience.

The golden nail, which marks the completion of the Woman's Building at the Exposition, required several weeks of constant work to make. It is composed of gold, silver and copper, and a Mexican sapphire is set in the upper portion of the shaft which is attached to the nail near the head. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, drove the nail of gold home with a silver hammer.

A thousand thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

Drums in the collection of material caused the postponement of the ceremony of casting the souvenir bell to be made of historical metal collected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of commemorating the opening of the World's Fair. The ceremony was set for the opening day, and Mrs. Cleveland was to have touched a button at the White House connected with the automatic arrangement which would have turned the mollen metal into the mould.

In the corner of the Electrical Building, which is 345 by 600 feet, stands the Edison tower. This is a giant column, painted white and thickly studded with incandescent lights. It is 100 feet high. The effect is splendid, but is fully appreciated only at night. The General Electric Company of New York has grouped its exhibit around the Edison column to a depth of 100 feet. The Bell Telephone Company has a handsome house just inside the south main door. The Westinghouse and other prominent companies being ranged along the main aisle.

The Cuban revolutionaries are reported to be out in force near Puerto del Padre. Seven columns of troops are in pursuit, supported by two warships.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

The Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A rough granite shaft nearly six feet high, resting on a base 3 feet high, has been placed in position in Bruton Episcopal Church-yard. On the front or south side of the base is the following inscription: "Erected in memory of the Confederate soldiers who fell in the battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862, and lie buried under and around this monument."

R. H. Gresham, a farmer living on "Staunton river" in preparing land for watermelons, discovered an Indian burying ground. He dug up six skeletons and several relics buried with them.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company made application to the City Council of Lynchburg for right of way for a branch railway along Commerce street. The line, if built, will leave the main line a short distance above the city and ascend by an easy grade to the level of Commerce street and traverse its full length. It will greatly improve the city facilities for receiving and shipping freight and supply a long-felt want to the jobbing trade. No estimates of the cost has yet been given out.

A large saw mill belonging to T. R. Campbell, in Caroline county, was burned. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. About 5,000 feet of lumber was also destroyed. There was no insurance.

It is rumored in Fredericksburg that efforts are being made by prominent Northern parties to arrange for the construction at an early day of the Mineral Belt Railroad, from Mineral City, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, in Louisa county, via Fredericksburg to some point on the Potomac river.

A man was killed outright and another seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler at Hallway's sawmill, five miles from Emporia, in Greensville county.

A sad accident occurred at the residence of Mr. John Hickson, on the Salem turnpike, about two miles from Lynchburg, resulting in the death of Mr. H. A. Carroll. Mr. Carroll was superintending the boring of an artesian well on Mr. Hickson's place. He was lowered into the well to look after a dynamite blast that was slow in exploding. After being below the surface for a considerable time he signalled to be drawn up, and the workmen above began to haul up the bucket. When it reached the top it was empty. Mr. Carroll had evidently fallen out. He was found at the bottom of the well with his neck broken. It is supposed that he was overcome by the foul air on his way up and fell out of the bucket. Mr. Carroll was a single man, about thirty-one or thirty-two years of age.

The cadets of the Virginia Military Institute will not attend the World's Fair in June, as heretofore reported. At the meeting of the faculty the question of attending the fair was brought up from the meeting of the board of visitors, held last June. The managers of the fair refused to allow them to encamp on the grounds unless 50 cents per man was paid per diem, and as the corps is 200 in number the expenses for ten days would amount to over \$1,000 for admission fees.

Gondola cars are being built by the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway Company at their shops at Elkins.

Mr. John D. Exall died in Danville after a brief illness. He was a native of Richmond.

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

They Were Satisfactory, and the Explosive May Be Adopted.

General Flagler, chief of ordinance of the War Department, has been informed that the West Point foundry has completed five of the eleven 8-inch guns under contract and are now at work on the pivots of the remaining six, which are to be delivered commencing August 1, at the rate of one every three months.

Samples of smokeless powder furnished by a firm of manufacturers of Virginia, have been tested at the Sandy Hook proving grounds and have given unusual satisfactory results. The result leads the department to believe this powder will be satisfactory for use in both the rifle and field guns. The test of the cubic German smokeless powder, which has been in use for some time, has been continued at Sandy Hook, but the department has received no advice concerning its stability or uniformity.

WRECKED BY A TORNADO.

The Town of Wilmington, O., Badly Damaged by a Wind Storm.

A tornado of terrific proportions struck Wilmington about three o'clock in the afternoon. About noon threatening clouds began to gather in the northwest. Two clouds came together just west of the town and formed a rapidly revolving circular cloud which struck the town on its western edge and traveled directly eastward, taking in the business portion of the place and leaving its wake strewn with debris of all kinds. Trees were but as straws and few are left standing that encountered the storm. Almost in the twinkling of an eye the storm was over and the half frantic populace timidly emerged to find the streets filled with wrecked vehicles, wires, roofs of all kinds and fallen buildings.

The beautiful City Hall, lately remodeled, is badly damaged, the roof blown off and the interior soaked with water. Every church in town except the Presbyterian was badly wrecked. The heavy bell on the Christian Church was blown some distance into the street and the spire was blown off and crashed through the roof and ceiling. The Catholic Church spire was left standing, while the remainder of the building was demolished.

A small child at the home of J. E. Betts was taken out of bed asleep after the storm, while it was surrounded with bricks and fallen timbers. It is miraculous that no one was killed outright.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Four People Were Killed and Buildings Were Destroyed.

A destructive wind and rain storm passed through the Louisa County, Ga., and four lives are reported as lost. A mother and two children are among the dead.

A house occupied by W. Lightsey and family was swept off the earth, and barns and buildings in the neighborhood were completely demolished. Lightsey was killed. A daughter of Alfred Treidner, of Naylor, had her leg broken by a tree falling on her.